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इस भाग में विशेष पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 1st February 1966

No. 3/4/66-Pub.II.—The passing away on January 24, 1966, of Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Atomic Energy, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and prime architect of Indian atomic and space research programme, has deprived India and indeed the world of one of its most distinguished scientists. A versatile genius, he had not only made an outstanding contribution which brought him worldwide recognition, to research in the new and exciting field of nuclear physics, but he was also an accomplished artist and musician, a dynamic leader of the scientific community, a brilliant administrator and above all an ardent patriot, who had dedicated himself to the cause of a developing country taking its

place among the fully developed nations of the world and attaining prosperity through the development of its science and technology; and was indeed responsible for India vaulting to the status of the first six leading countries in the field of atomic energy. The dream, for the fulfilment of which he devoted his entire life and energy, was to project the image of India as one of the leading, scientifically and technologically advanced countries of the world. His zeal and untiring effort towards the attainment of this goal was a continuing source of inspiration to the young band of devoted scientists who embarked under his dynamic leadership on the thrilling adventure of atomic energy research, which holds great promise for mankind, if developed for peaceful uses—a cause which was ever close to his heart. Indeed, he was responsible in a large measure for the great increase in the scientific effort in the world towards the application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes, for his voice was heard with respect not only in India, but all over the world.

2. Dr. Bhabha's original contributions to physics lie in the field of cosmic radiation, the theory of elementary particles, and quantum theory. His Cascade Theory of Electron Showers, developed with W. Heitler in 1937, is basic for an understanding of the soft component of cosmic radiation and the behaviour of high energy electrons and gamma rays. He did some of the earliest work establishing the existence of a new elementary particle, the meson, which owes its name to his suggestion. His prediction of the slowing down of the rate of decay of μ —mesons with increasing velocity in accordance with relativity and its subsequent observational confirmation remain one of the best proofs of the correctness of Einstein's Theory of Special Relativity at extremely high velocities. The importance of his work received wide recognition, and in 1941, at the early age of 31, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

3. Dr. Bhabha was educated at the Cathedral and John Connon High School, Elphinstone College, and the Institute of Science, Bombay, up to the age of 17. He then joined Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and obtained the B.A. Degree in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos in 1930. While at Cambridge he held the Rouse Ball Travelling Studentship in Mathematics from 1932 to 1934 and spent those years working with W. Pauli in Zurich, Enrico Fermi in Rome, and for a briefer period with H. A. Kramers in Utrecht. He became Reader in Theoretical Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, in 1940, and worked as a Professor in that Institute from 1942 to 1945.

4. He was awarded the Adams Prize by the University of Cambridge in 1942, and in 1948, received the Hopkins Prize of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. He was elected President of the Indian Science Congress in 1951. In 1954, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the President of India. In 1957, he was elected Honorary Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1959, he was elected Honorary Fellow of the American Academy of Arts

and Science. In 1962, he was elected Fellow Member of the World Academy of Arts and Science. In 1963, he was elected Foreign Associate of the United States National Academy of Sciences, and an Honorary Life Member of the New York Academy of Sciences.

5. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was founded through the initiative of Dr. Bhabha, and he was Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics of the Institute since its foundation in 1945. He was Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission from 1948, and Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy from 1954 and Director of the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, from 1957.

6. In 1955, Dr. Bhabha was the President of the first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy organized by the United Nations at Geneva, perhaps the most historic scientific conference held in our times. His reference to the possibility of controlled fusion in his Presidential Address was responsible for a great increase in the scientific effort that is being applied to the solution of this problem, and led eventually to declassification of the secret work on this subject in the second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva in 1958. From 1960 to 1963, he was President of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

7. Dr. Bhabha was a Member of the Scientific Advisory Committee of both the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency. From July 1965, he was Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, Government of India.

8. Such was the record of this truly gifted son of India. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, are standing memorials to his work and achievement as a scientist-administrator and the scientific manpower that he has built up with such devotion and energy his richest legacy to India.

9. The Government of India extends its deepest sympathy to Dr. Homi Bhabha's mother and other members of his family in this hour of grief,—grief which is shared by the entire nation.

L. P. SINGH, Secy.

